Alberta's Special Relations in Asia — A Review

Alberta

FEDERAL AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Alberta's Special Relations in Asia — A Review

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I. Introduction

In less than a decade, Alberta has developed special relationships with three provinces in Asia: Hokkaido, Japan; Kangwon, Korea; and Heilongjiang, People's Republic of China. Each share similarities with Alberta in climate, geography and resources. They too have the exciting, exuberant pioneer spirit that comes with being part of their country's frontier. The areas of cooperation and exchange with Alberta continue to expand by virtue of these similarities.

Hokkaido is the most northerly of Japan's four major islands. It is that country's major food growing region. As in Alberta, agriculture plays an important role in Hokkaido's economy. Alberta and Hokkaido began exchanges in 1972, and formalized their relationship in 1980.

Kangwon is a popular tourist destination in Korea. Its spectacular mountain scenery embraces two key natural resources which are also abundant in Alberta: coal and forests. This special relationship began in 1974 as a result of a shared interest in agriculture.

In 1981, Heilongjiang became Alberta's largest and newest sister province. It too has a solid agricultural base and is rich in oil, natural gas, coal, and forest resources.

The similarities between Alberta and its sister provinces have fostered strengthening commercial, technical, and cultural ties. The relationships are helping to create important economic, educational, scientific and cultural opportunities for Albertans.

II. Why special relationships are useful and important

The special relationships are based on:

- **Our vital economic interests in Asia, particularly in Japan, China and Korea;**
- **The importance of these three Asian provinces** within their respective countries;
- **The similarities between Hokkaido, Heilongjiang, Kangwon and Alberta;**
- **The Asian emphasis on linkages and familiarity and their preference for dealing with and through governments;**
- The fact that **these linkages give us an entree** — an all-important access **to three key countries;**
- The fact that **these linkages allow Alberta to focus its efforts** within an otherwise complex environment. After a period of time, such linkages due to concentration and familiarity provide the ability to carry out far more intensive interaction than would otherwise be possible. They allow the province to share unusually productive information and activity, and provide Albertans with a much greater understanding of each other's systems, beliefs, perceptions and culture; and
- The **high regard accorded these relationships by the national governments of the three Asian countries, as well as the three sister provinces.**

The Asia Pacific region is the largest export market for Alberta after the United States. While Europe's share of Alberta's exports is declining and now stands at four per cent, Asia's share has increased and now stands at 12 to 14 per cent. Asia, with half of the world's population, offers the potential for increased exports and investment.

It is a fact, however, that to do business in Asia, it is essential to establish a presence in those countries, to create a sense of trust, understanding, and familiarity, and thereby "get an edge" on our competitors. Alberta's offices in Hong Kong and Tokyo, its early and frequent missions to the region, and the sister province programs have helped provide this "edge." The need for such activities has not been lost on our competitors. The Australians and Americans, for example, began initiating twinning activities in Asia over a decade ago. The French and West Germans too, realized the need to have a presence in those countries. They recognized that the Chinese, Japanese and Koreans would prefer to deal with those they know and trust, and with whom they feel some kind of kinship. With the western world now beating a path to Asian doors, it is logical and accurate to assume that the sales will go not just to the lowest bidder, but to the one to whom the Asians feel "closest".

While an important and long-standing linkage would likely give an advantage to any exporter anywhere in the world, it is a fact that such ties are a far greater determining factor in Asian countries, with their unique cultures, histories, religions and social values. This element sets Asia apart in terms of the infrastructure of friendship needed to do business effectively in the region.

There is another important point to bear in mind: Asian governments, institutions, companies and people frequently prefer to deal with and through governments in the western world. Government is seen as an important channel and facilitator.

It is also important to remember that Alberta's sister provinces are key provinces within their respective countries. Heilongjiang has China's largest oilfields while Hokkaido is Japan's largest prefecture and major foor supplier:

- All three have resources similar to Alberta, including agriculture, coal and forestry, while Heilongjiang also has oil and natural gas; and
- Each of the provinces has a climate similar to Alberta's.

These similarities provide an extremely useful foundation for cooperation, and undoubtedly account for the unusually high level of exchange and activity.

III. The Benefits and Program Costs

Benefits

The relationships are long-term investments. Deputy Premier David Russell recently described them as "sowing seeds." They have already begun providing us the advantages described above — access, understanding, concentration, familiarity, channels, focus, and good will. Other Alberta government departments, 14 in total, ranging from Recreation and Parks to Agriculture and Economic Development and Trade, are actively involved. Alberta's private sector, municipalities (including Edmonton, Calgary, Camrose, Rocky Mountain House, Stony Plain, and others), universities, colleges, the medical community, research institutions (such as the Alberta Research Council and the Boreal Institute), and citizens from various walks of life, have all seized on these advantages and have active ongoing programs with the sister provinces.

Commercial

The special relationship program is paying handsome returns. Actual 1985 and 1986 exports to the sister provinces were approximately $45 million each year. This figure does not incorporate an estimated $100 million in numerous long-term contracts, transactions of unannounced value, agreements to do business, and letters of intent which occurred during the past two years. (1984 saw oil and gas equipment sales of $19 million to Heilongjiang alone.)

Some commercial exchanges resulted in immediate sales, such as $17 million in contracts for oil and gas equipment to three Alberta companies in 1985. Others set trends and opened new markets — 1986 saw first-ever sales of Alberta beef and alfalfa to Hokkaido ($3.2 million), and contracts for Alberta oil and gas equipment expanding to other oilfields in China ($62.3 million), as Alberta products sold to Heilongjiang's Daqing oilfield established a reputation for quality throughout China. Additional letters of intent to conduct business have been signed, and negotiations in new areas such as manufacturing, construction, and engineering are currently underway, promising further commercial activity for 1987 and beyond.

Alberta's municipalities have become active participants in the relationships. Calgary and Daqing (China's oil capital in Heilongjiang) and Edmonton and Harbin (Heilongjiang's capital city) have established sister city affiliations, and the economic development authorities in both Alberta cities have taken the lead in pursuing numerous commercial opportunities arising out of the respective linkages.

Other Alberta municipalities involved in affiliations with counterparts in the sister provinces include Lacombe, Stony Plain, Rocky Mountain House, and Camrose.

Some examples of commercial successes which have occurred in the last two years include:

Hokkaido

- Luscar Coal Ltd. sold 450,000 tonnes of coal to Hokkaido's Electric Power Company in an ongoing contract.
- Hokkaido's Takushoku Bank purchased a 10 per cent controlling interest in the Bank of Alberta in 1984, in a deal worth $3.94 million in 1984.
- Premier Meats Ltd. of Calgary sold 11 tonnes of Alberta beef to Hokkaido's Alpha Hotel in 1985–86.
- Other sales of log homes, alfalfa, and other agricultural products have also taken place.

Heilongjiang

- Kremco Ltd. of Edmonton sold $8.4 million worth of oil rigs to Heilongjiang's Daqing Oilfields in 1985.
- Dyer Equipment Co. sold $6.9 million worth of acidizing and fracturing oil and gas equipment to Heilongjiang's Daqing oilfields in 1985.
- BASIC Manpower Training International Ltd. of Calgary signed a $3.5 million contract to provide oilfield personnel training packages to Heilongjiang in 1986.
- The University of Alberta's Black Dragon River Consortium received a $7 million CIDA sponsored contract to upgrade training of Heilongjiang's state farm managers in 1986–87.

Kangwon

- Alberta sold $2 million of rye seed to Korea in 1986, largely through the efforts of the Kangwon Government lobbying the central government on Alberta's behalf.

Technical, Scientific, Educational

The similarities between the four provinces in resources and climate have produced numerous opportunities for scientists, technicians, doctors and others to exchange views, learn from one another, and join forces in scientific research. With Hokkaido alone, activities include:

- Three Hokkaido surgeons have been carrying out ear surgery in Alberta to learn specialized procedures that do not exist in Hokkaido;
- Alberta doctors are learning sophisticated laser diagnostic imaging techniques from a leading authority at Sapporo Medical College;
- The Boreal Institute of Alberta and the Hoppoken Centre of Hokkaido are currently involved in a commercial/scientific ongoing project on winter urban mobility; and
- Scientists from Hokkaido and the Alberta Research Council are working together on low-temperature crop biology experiments.

There are many other examples of information-sharing and joint projects underway, involving professors, teachers, and government officials (in the areas of tourism, environment, wildlife management, oil and gas technology), athletes, coaches, and numerous others.

For example, Alberta sends teachers of English as a second language to Heilongjiang where they train oilfield workers for eight months at a time. Teachers of English as a second language in Kangwon also visit Alberta where they take extensive six-week training courses. A dairy exchange program between Alberta and Hokkaido sees young dairy farm trainees spend up to one year in each others province, where they receive agricultural training.

A special edge for Alberta

The sister province relations are viewed by the national governments involved as important to the development of bilateral relations.

The Department of External Affairs has officially encouraged other provinces to follow Alberta's example, citing the benefits to commercial interaction.

The Chinese and Japanese embassies have acknowledged the importance of the linkages and have indicated that these ties were instrumental in getting Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, Chinese Agriculture Minister He Kang, and the recent high level Japanese Economic Mission to visit Alberta. Alberta's Agent General in Tokyo indicates that similar advantages have been cited by the Japanese and Korean governments.

It is interesting to note that Hokkaido and Heilongjiang became sister provinces themselves in 1986 as a result of their respective linkages with Alberta. In February 1987, Alberta hosted the first Trilateral Meeting of Alberta, Hokkaido, and Heilongjiang. During the meeting many areas for three-way cooperation were identified.

The National Committee on United States-China Relations in New York (which is responsible for all state and municipal linkages between the U.S. and China) has presented Alberta as having the most advanced and productive sister relationship with China in all of North America. It has suggested that other cities and states in the United States use the Alberta program as a standard.

Costs

With 14 departments involved in special relationships, it is difficult to determine the exact cost of the program to the Alberta government. However, if such factors as manpower, travel and hospitality dollar expenditures are taken into consideration, it is estimated that the program costs Alberta approximately $1 million per year.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RECENT AND UPCOMING ACTIVITIES: ALBERTA–HEILONGJIANG

Commercial

1986

1. Mr. Jin Jing De, Engineer, and Mr. Li Zhi Jie, Assistant Engineer at the Harbin Telecommunications Bureau were in Alberta, February 17 to March 28 for training in the operation and maintenance of the business telephone system sold to Harbin by ETCOM Ltd. of Edmonton.

2. An 18 member economic development and trade delegation went to China, March 17 to March 30, 1986, and attended the Society of Petroleum Engineers Exhibition in Beijing. Three representatives of Alberta companies travelled on to the Daqing Oilfields in Heilongjiang, led by Mr. Simon Wan of Alberta Economic Development and Trade, to pursue contracts for oil and gas equipment.

3. An economic development/oil and gas mission from Alberta led by Mr. Fred Stewart, MLA (Calgary North Hill), and including Mr. Simon Wan, Alberta Economic Development and Trade, and other officials and private sector representatives travelled to Heilongjiang. On this mission two contracts for oil and gas equipment worth $46 million were signed and potential contracts worth $200 million were identified, a percentage of which were in Heilongjiang's Daqing oilfields (September 14-19, 1986).

4. A seven-member delegation from the Daqing Oilfields came to Alberta to discuss placement of 55 graduate students and technical trainees at Alberta post-secondary institutions, under a contract with BASIC Manpower Training, Inc. of Calgary (December 3–6 1986).

5. Mr. Wang Keju, President of the Daqing Petrochemical Complex, led a four-person delegation which visited Alberta to study waste heat recovery in refineries and winter drilling techniques, and met with oil and gas companies in the province (December 5–15, 1986).

6. An Edmonton Business Mission of 10 private sector representatives led by Edmonton Chamber of Commerce President, Mr. Bob Snyder, travelled to Edmonton's sister city of Harbin, Heilongjiang from May 5–11, 1986, to determine business venture opportunities in areas such as construction, telecommunications, food processing, and others, as a follow-up to Mayor Laurence Decore's mission to Heilongjiang in December 1985.

7. Mr. Bob Snyder, who was also Edmonton Economic Development Authority Chairman, led a second Edmonton business mission to Harbin on September 21, 1986. The seven members of the delegation stayed in Harbin, pursuing initiation of commercial ventures in textiles, engineering, manufacturing, and other areas, as outlined in the five "Letters of Intent" to do business signed by Mayor Laurence Decore and Mayor Gong Benyan (see Municipal). Four letters of intent, three agreements to purchase goods from Harbin, and two contracts to sell equipment to Harbin were signed in this highly successful mission.

8. International Steel Forge Corporation of Edmonton decided to post a full-time representative (Mr. Tom Watson) in Harbin for a three-year period commencing November 1, 1986. Mr. Watson will be director of a branch plant in Harbin manufacturing steel components for export to other parts of China and the world, utilizing Heilongjiang labour and raw materials. Mr. Watson is the first full-time Alberta representative to be posted to Harbin. Mr. Watson

may also be named as the City of Edmonton's official representative to their sister city of Harbin.

1987

1. A business development mission travelled to Harbin, coordinated by the Edmonton Economic Development Authority, to pursue further contracts and letters of intent signed during previous missions resulting from the December 1985 formal affiliation of Edmonton and Harbin (April 16-23, 1987).
2. A second business mission will be led by Mayor Laurence Decore of Edmonton to Harbin to develop further business ties and negotiate new contracts (May 26-June 19, 1987).

Medical

1986

1. Dr. Jiang Xucheng from Harbin Medical College undertook eight months of research training in Alberta in electron microscopy and immunohistochemistry, beginning in January 1986.
2. Visit to Harbin, Heilongjiang, by a Medical Acupuncture Study group, as part of a tour through major Chinese cities to study acupuncture led by Edmonton physician Dr. Steven K.H. Aung (May 13–June 2, 1986).
3. Twinning of Calgary General Hospital with Daqing No. 1 Hospital. (Fall 1986).
4. The Honourable Dave Russell, Deputy Premier and former Minister of Hospitals and Medical Care of the Province of Alberta, during his visit to Heilongjiang, discussed the possibility of having Chinese doctors from Heilongjiang train for one year in Alberta, one at the University of Calgary and one at the University of Alberta as part of a special Alberta/Heilongjiang Program for Advanced Medical Training. The program would run for three years and a total of six individual doctors from Heilongjiang will receive training during that interval. The trainees selected will have good English language skills and will return to the Province of Heilongjiang to assist in the teaching of other Chinese doctors and students. The first trainee, Dr. Liu En-Zhong, is currently on site studying stereotaxic and microsurgery with the Division of Neurosurgery at the University of Calgary.
5. Dr. Y.L. Huang, Professor of Internal Medicine and Director of Cardiology at Harbin Medical College, travelled to Alberta in September to participate in cardiovascular research and clinical cardiology at the University of Calgary for a period of six months.
6. Dr. D.L. Guo, Community Health Faculty member at Harbin Medical College arrived in Alberta in September to spend one year doing research on occupational health, epidemiology, and environmental toxicology at the University of Calgary. (The visits of Dr. Guo and Dr. Huang are the first under the Alberta-Heilongjiang Medical Exchange Program.)
7. Dr. Clarence Guenter, Coordinator, International Exchange Program; Dr. Moe Watanabe, Dean of Medicine, University of Calgary; Mr. Alvin Libin, Chairman of the Board, Calgary Foothills Hospital; and Mr. Ralph Coombs, President of Foothills Hospital, went to Heilongjiang to discuss new and ongoing areas of medical exchange, as part of an October 16–30 visit to China, Japan, and Korea.

1987

1. Mr. Yang Fang, Director of Foreign Languages at Harbin Medical University will spend six months at the University of Calgary Faculty of Medicine to study English medical terminology beginning July 1987. Mr. Yang will utilize his studies to teach prospective medical exchange participants in Heilongjiang, in conjunction with visiting medical exchange participants from Alberta. Mr. Yang's visit is under the University of Calgary-Harbin Medical University Exchange Program.
2. Dr. Bruno Freigang, University of Calgary Faculty of Medicine, will lecture on asthma and respiratory diseases at the Harbin Medical University in late May-early June 1987. Dr. Freigang, who was born in Manchuria (Heilong-

jiang) and speaks Mandarin will be travelling to Heilongjiang under the University of Calgary-Harbin Medical University Exchange Program.

3. Dr. Gerry Ashton, Professor of Nursing at the University of Calgary's Foothills Hospital Nursing School, will lecture for two weeks in obstetrics at Harbin Medical University in the summer of 1987.

4. Dr. Liu En-Zhong, Chief of Neurosurgery, First Hospital of Harbin Medical University, will be at the University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine, Department of Surgery, from June 15, 1987 to June 30, 1988 as part of the Alberta-Heilongjiang Medical Exchange Program.

5. Dr. Mark Bisby is going to Sapporo Medical College, the Capital Institute of Medicine in Beijing, and Harbin Medical University, May 10-13. Dr. Bisby, Assistant Dean for Education and Professor of Medical Physiology at the University of Calgary, will discuss cooperation on medical research training and upgrading of medical curriculum.

6. Dr. Yu Ying Tan, a World Health Organization scholar from Harbin Medical University, is expected to visit Calgary for exchange lectures prior to returning to Harbin Medical University.

7. Dr. Peter Pang and Dr. Lawrence Wang, of the University of Alberta's Oriental Herbal Medicine Program travelled to Heilongjiang to establish sources of supply for herbal medical research and to initiate cooperation in this area with the Heilongjiang University of Traditional Medicine (April 1987). Dr. Pang and Dr. Wang's research involves identification and synthesis of active substances in herbal remedies, and development of these new drugs for commercial medical use in the West.

8. Possible affiliation between the Royal Alexandra Hospital's nursing staff in Edmonton and nurses at a counterpart hospital in Harbin.

Municipal

1986

1. Daqing named a street "Calgary Street" as part of its twinning agreement with Calgary, Alberta, in early 1986.

2. Mayor Gong Benyan of Harbin, and a delegation of six, visited their sister city of Edmonton, in May 1986, reciprocating Edmonton Mayor Decore's December 1985 visit to Harbin. Five letters of intent to do business in areas as diverse as food processing, textiles and manufacturing were signed during this mission.

3. Daqing Mayor Zheng Yaosun travelled to Calgary, Daqing's sister city, to reciprocate Calgary Mayor Ralph Klein's visit to Daqing in May 1985. Mayor Zheng signed a trade and technical exchange agreement with Mayor Klein, focusing on the oil and gas industry. Daqing will give first priority to Calgary (given quality and price equivalencies), in contracts for its industry. The agreement provides for mutual assistance in developing municipal infrastructure, and exchanges of civic officials, businessmen and students. "Daqing Avenue" was also named and unveiled (September 17–23, 1986). The delegation also visited Banff and Edmonton before returning to Heilongjiang.

4. Edmonton Alderman Olivia Butti officially opened "Edmonton Boulevard" linking Harbin with Harbin Airport, to reciprocate the naming of Harbin Avenue in Edmonton during Harbin Mayor Gong Benyan's visit in May 1986. (September 30-October 3, 1986).

5. Edmonton formed the "Edmonton-Harbin Friendship Society", a private organization to foster and develop potential educational, medical, commercial and cultural aspects of Edmonton's affiliation with Harbin (November 1986).

6. Permanent displays in Harbin and Edmonton commemorating the affiliation between the cities were opened (Winter 1986).

1987

1. Possible twinning between Edson, Alberta and Yichun, Heilongjiang. Both are forestry-oriented municipalities (summer 1987).
2. Possible twinning between Strathcona County, Alberta, and Anda County, Heilongjiang. Both are petro-chemical producing regions (summer 1987).

Education

1986

1. The presentation in November 1985 of a 14-metre poster designed by students of the Our Lady of Perpetual Help Elementary School in Sherwood Park, and a poster designed by students of Irma School in Irma, Alberta, to their school friends in Heilongjiang initiated the Elementary School Art Exchange program for 1986.
2. A return package of artwork from Heilongjiang elementary students arrived in March 1986, for students of Irma School and Our Lady of Perpetual Help School, completing the first school art exchange.
3. Twinning between Steele Heights Junior High School, Edmonton and Number 9 Middle School in Harbin. (May 1986).
4. Twinning between Victoria Composite High School, Edmonton, and Number 6 Middle School in Harbin. (May 1986).
5. Twinning between Spirit River Secondary School and the Daqing Experimental Secondary School (September 19, 1986).
6. Alberta donated textbooks and library resource materials to Heilongjiang to supplement the Heilongjiang education system.
7. Twinning between Seymour Elementary School, Calgary and a school in Daqing (winter 1986).

1987

1. Possible twinning of John Diefenbaker High School in Calgary with Daqing No. 1 Middle School (spring 1987).
2. A group of 32 students, teachers and parents from Victoria Composite High School travelled to Heilongjiang March 24-April 6, 1987, to visit their twin school, Harbin No. 6 Middle School, and to display their performing arts skills.

Culture

1986

1. A four member ice-sculpting team from Heilongjiang came to Alberta to participate in Edmonton's "Snowflake Fantasy" Winter Carnival (February 14–20, 1986).
2. Ms. Marilyn Lee, CBC reporter from Edmonton, observed Heilongjiang's television station in Harbin and interviewed people in the province, establishing ongoing contacts between the two networks (June 1986).

1987

1. Dr. Sue Mainka, Chief Veterinarian of the Calgary Zoological Society, will travel to Harbin to present the Harbin Zoo with parrots from the Calgary Zoo. The parrots are in exchange for a gift of lesser pandas to Calgary from Harbin (May 1987).
2. Possible visit in the fall of 1987 by Heilongjiang brush artists Mr. Yu and Mr. Liu to Calgary in return for an exchange with the Calgary Chinese Cultural Society.
3. Possible initiation of a museum and artifact exchange program between Alberta and Heilongjiang (May-June 1987).

Scientific and Technical

1986

1. The Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences sent 11 scientists to the Alberta Research Council in 1986-87, and 10 Alberta scientists visited Heilongjiang under the terms of the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences-Alberta Research Council Cold Weather Science and Technology Agreement signed in May 1985.

2. Dr. Morley Barrett, Head of the Wildlife Technology Group, Alberta Environmental Centre, went to Heilongjiang for a four-week period commencing in May 1986 as part of the Alberta Research Council-Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences exchange agreement to lecture and do research on wildlife management.

3. Dr. Steve Davies, Head, Biotechnology-Environmental Technology Division, Alberta Environmental Centre, travelled to Heilongjiang to participate in joint research on edible fungus at the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences under the Alberta Research Council-Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences exchange agreement (August–mid September 1986).

4. Dr. R.W. Stewart, President of the Alberta Research Council, and Mr. Al Williamson, Senior Advisor, Technology, Research and Telecommunications, visited Heilongjiang to discuss program exchanges in science and technology resulting from the agreement signed between Alberta and Heilongjiang in May 1985 (August 24-September 5, 1986).

5. Ms. Xu Xiuzhi of the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences, came to Alberta to work as a research scientist at General Systems Research Ltd., in Edmonton, for a period of one year commencing in summer 1986 under the terms of the Science and Technology Exchange Agreement.

6. Dr. Du Shiyu and Mr. Yang Zhixing of the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences travelled to Alberta to engage in research in vaccine purification and genetic engineering at the Alberta Research Council for a period of one year beginning in November 1986 under the terms of the Science and Technology Exchange Agreement.

7. Dr. Lou Wei of the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences came to the province to undertake research in wildlife management at the Alberta Environmental Centre for six months beginning July 26, 1986, under the terms of the Science and Technology Exchange Agreement.

8. Mr. Huang Ouxiang and Mr. Liu Huili, from the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences, came to Alberta to engage in computer simulation research at the Alberta Research Council for a period of one year, beginning in late summer 1986.

1987

1. Dr. Jack Ives, Director, Archaeological Survey of Alberta and Dr. Alwynne Beaudoin will speak on topics concerning archaeology in Alberta and Western Canada in Harbin from May 8 to 28, 1987. They will also study various archaeological sites in Heilongjiang and initiate an exchange involving the origins of Northern minority groups.

2. Mr. Lu Zhunshang of the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences travelled to Alberta to undertake research in edible fungi at the Alberta Environmental Centre in Vegreville, for nine months beginning in January 1987, under the terms of the Science and Technology Agreement.

3. Mr. Wu Kexian of the Heilongjiang Science and Technology Commission came to Alberta to undertake research in forestry at the Alberta Research Council for a period of one year beginning in January 1987, under the terms of the Science and Technology Agreement.

4. Two members of the Heilongjiang Coal Mining Institute will visit the University of Alberta Department of Mineral Engineering to discuss possible cooperation in this area (summer 1987).

5. Mr. Zhu Dianming — Chairman, Heilongjiang Science and Technology Commission; Mr. Xu Yaoming, President, Heilongjiang Academy of Science; Mr. Xia Kuiyao, Vice-Chairman, Heilongjiang Science and Technology Association; Ms. Chi Wenrong, Director Foreign Affairs Office, Science and Technology

Commission; and Mr. Pan Zhong, Deputy Director, Planning Division of Heilongjiang Province will visit Alberta to discuss continuation and expansion of science and technology exchanges between Alberta and Heilongjiang (May 17-21, 1987).

6. In February 1987, the last four of 11 Chinese researchers arrived in Alberta as part of the Science and Technology Agreements with Heilongjiang. Two of these researchers are working with Alberta Forestry in seed processing, bare-root container crop production and tree regeneration. A third researcher will be working with the Alberta Research Council on the Poplar Trees Study. The fourth person will be studying at the Remote Sensing Centre of Alberta Environment (Mr. Huang Yuquo, Mr. Wang Zhanquan, Mr. Wu Kexian, and Mr. Zhang Tiefu).

Advanced Education

1986

1. Visit to Alberta by two Heilongjiang scholars, to study in short-term (eight month) programs at the University of Calgary, (January-August, 1986). The scholars and their areas of study were: Mr. Lin Sen, Political Science, and Mr. Li Hong-Yuan, Community Health Sciences.

2. Dr. Richard P. Pharis, University of Calgary Department of Biology, went to Heilongjiang to lecture in biology (March 16-April 7, 1986).

3. The fifth group of Alberta English teachers departed for Daqing in April 1986, to teach English to engineers at the Daqing Petrochemical Training Centre. This group, consisting of two members, will be in Daqing for a period of eight months.

4. Dr. Kok Wah Chang, University of Calgary Department of Mathematics and Statistics and President of the Alberta Table Tennis Association, travelled to Heilongjiang to lecture and participate in research in mathematics and statistics, and to promote exchanges both in mathematics and table tennis (May 1986).

5. Visit to Vancouver by Mr. Yang Shi-Qin, President of Harbin Institute of Technology, to attend an Educational Technology Conference, at the invitation of Alberta Advanced Education (May 17-27, 1986).

6. Dr. Myer Horowitz, President of the University of Alberta and Dr. Brian Evans, Associate Vice-President for International Affairs, went to Heilongjiang to discuss academic exchange programs and policies (June 28-July 6, 1986).

7. Chinese language students from the University of Alberta went to Heilongjiang on a language study tour (summer 1986).

8. A second group of 10 scholars from Heilongjiang August First Land Reclamation University came to Alberta to study at Olds College and the University of Alberta, under the Black Dragon River Consortium Project, which involves the training of Heilongjiang state farm managers in Canada (Guelph, Ontario as well as Alberta).This second group of scholars arrived on July 2, 1986 and will stay for one year. (NOTE: All 10 of the first group arriving last year have gone on to do masters programs at the University of Alberta and University of Guelph.)

9. Visit to Heilongjiang by Dr. Ron Micetich, University of Alberta Faculty of Pharmacy, to observe the Pharmacy Faculty of Heilongjiang University and a pharmaceutical company near Harbin, exploring and discussing possible exchange areas between Heilongjiang pharmaceutical institutes and the University of Alberta (July 24-27, 1986).

10. Professor Laurence Allen of Grant MacEwan Community College went to Heilongjiang to teach English as a second language at Heilongjiang University for a period of one year (commencing August 1986).

11. Four recipients from Heilongjiang of the Alberta Minister of Advanced Education Scholarships arrived in Alberta for Graduate Studies at the University of Alberta or the University of Calgary, commencing September 1, 1986. These scholars and their areas of study were: Dr. Liu Ming-Fu, Ph.D. program in Animal Science, University of Alberta; Ms. Yang Jie-Zhi, Ph.D. program in Pharmacy, University of Alberta; Mr.

Dong Sheng-Jing, Ph.D. program in Medical Science, University of Calgary; and Mr. Lin Zhi-Qiu, M.A. program in Political Science, University of Calgary.

12. Five Heilongjiang scholars visited Alberta for an eight month short-term study period at the University of Calgary (September 1986-April 1987) as follows: Mr. Fang Rixun, Mr. Ma Qing-He, Mr. Tang Da Mu, Mr. Wang Renfeng, and Mr. Wang Shengli.

13. Mrs. Collette Oseen went to Heilongjiang to teach English at Harbin's Northwest Forestry University from September 1986 to August 1987.

14. Dr. David Whitefield, University of Calgary Department of History, travelled to Heilongjiang to lecture in history (mid-September 1986).

15. Mr. Ron Gietz, graduate student at the University of Alberta Faculty of Agriculture, went to Heilongjiang to do research on the transfer of technology in the beef industry, at Heilongjiang August First University (September-November 1986).

16. Dr. Anita King-Fun Li, University of Calgary Department of Educational Psychology, worked as a guest lecturer in Educational Psychology at Harbin Normal University (October 1986).

17. Mr. Zhao Qiqiu, recipient of one of two Premier's scholarships presented to Heilongjiang in 1983, completed his master's thesis and received a Master's Degree in Agricultural Engineering from the University of Alberta (November 1986).

18. Visit to Heilongjiang by Dr. Kai Nielsen, University of Calgary Department of Philosophy, to lecture in philosophy for two weeks (December 1986).

1987

1. Dr. Xiong Yingwu, Professor at Heilongjiang University, lectured as a visiting speaker at the University of Alberta, Department of Economics (March 17, 1987).

2. Dr. W.A. Davis, Department of Computing Science, University of Alberta, will continue collaborative work on Chinese word processing at the Harbin Shipbuilding Engineering Institute and the Daqing Petroleum Institute.

3. Dr. R.E. Loov, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Calgary, will present a series of lectures at the Heilongjiang Northeast Forestry University.

4. Dr. Paul C. Wang, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Calgary, will deliver a graduate seminar and lead research discussions at the Daqing Petroleum Institute (May and June 1987).

Government and Political

1986

1. Development of the "HEILONGJIANG HANDBOOK", a guidebook for use by Alberta delegations visiting Heilongjiang, by the Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs (February 1986).

2. Signing of a formal affiliation agreement between Heilongjiang and Hokkaido, Alberta's sister province in Japan on June 15, 1986 in Sapporo. Possible trilateral cooperation among these three provinces were discussed during formal biannual consultations in Edmonton (February 1987).

3. Mission to Heilongjiang by Alberta Deputy Premier and Minister of Advanced Education, David Russell, to acknowledge the fifth anniversary of the special relationships between Alberta and Heilongjiang and to discuss and review ongoing academic exchanges between the two provinces (October 21-November 5, 1986). Mr. Russell also presented three scholarships for non-university postsecondary studies in fine arts, petroleum engineering, and agriculture.

1987

Edmonton

1. Alderman Ken Kozak and city officials Bruce Duncan, Kulbir Singh and Mary Oldring travelled to Harbin to finalize the design details and attend the official signing ceremony for a Chinese gate to

be constructed in Edmonton with the assistance of their sister city, Harbin.

Alberta

1. Formal bilateral consultations held in Edmonton between Heilongjiang and Alberta, and the first trilateral consultations between Alberta, Heilongjiang and Hokkaido (February 17-19, 1987). Trilateral cooperation will commence in areas such as biotechnology, medicine, sports, and forestry during 1987.

Sports

1986

1. Mr. Zhang Wanji and Mr. Chen Zhiqiang, two of the Alberta-Heilongjiang sports exchange agreement exchangees, travelled to Alberta to provide technical expertise in the sport of table tennis (April 22-May 22, 1986).
2. Mr. Liu Haiyun, Director, Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Heilongjiang, and Mr. Yang Xiaoming, Head, Foreign Affairs Section, Heilongjiang Physical Culture and Sports Commission, came to the province to sign a 1986–87 sports exchange agreement between Alberta and Heilongjiang (April 24-May 2, 1986).
3. Miss Cathy Chu of the Alberta Table Tennis Association, travelled to Heilongjiang for competition, under the terms of the Alberta-Heilongjiang 1986–87 Sports Exchange Agreement (July 1986).
4. An Alberta mission to Heilongjiang led by Norm A. Weiss, Minister of Recreation and Parks, and officials Mrs. Carole Shields and Mr. Dwight Ganske. Mr. Weiss discussed program exchanges and signed the 1987–88 Alberta-Heilongjiang Sports Exchange Agreement (July 29-August 7, 1986).
5. Visit to Heilongjiang by two Alberta swimming coaches, Ms. Allison Collins and Mr. Randy Bennett for a two-month period between June and August 1986.
6. A two-member Alberta sports study delegation travelled to Heilongjiang in July 1986.
7. Two Alberta basketball coaches, Mr. Pat McDonald and Mr. Al Melnychuk, visited Heilongjiang for a two-month period between September and November 1986.
8. Two Heilongjiang gymnastics coaches travelled to Alberta for a two-month familiarization period between September and November 1986.
9. Two Heilongjiang volleyball coaches travelled to Alberta for a two-month familiarization period between October and December 1986.

1987

1. Two coaches from the Alberta Figure Skating Association, Mr. Leslie Hill and Mrs. Sharon Lariviere, will lecture in Heilongjiang for a two-month period beginning July 4, 1987.
2. Two short-track speed skating coaches from the Alberta Amateur Speed Skating Association, Mr. Rob Graham and Miss Cathy Turnbull, will lecture in Heilongjiang for a two-month period beginning September 5, 1987.
3. Mr. Wang Liping, a Heilongjiang table tennis coach, will spend one year lecturing and providing training at the Alberta Table Tennis Association beginning April 1987.
4. The Heilongjiang Hengdao Hezi Wine Factory Sports School Men's Basketball Team with 15 people competed in the Vic Redmen High School Invitational basketball tournament from February 2-13, 1987.
5. Visit of two volleyball coaches from Heilongjiang to Alberta for two months beginning July 4, 1987.

Tourism

1986

1. Mr. Don Hayes, Acting Deputy Minister of the Department of Tourism, and department officials Mr. Colin Jeffares and Ms. Karin Teubert went to Heilongjiang to discuss the feasibility of tourist

resort development in that province (April 15-20, 1986).

Forestry

1986

1. Dr. Y. Hiratsuka, Canadian Forest Service Research Scientist and Associate Staff at the University of Alberta Department of Forest Science, went to Heilongjiang to participate in field work and research at the Northeast Forestry University in Harbin (May 15-June 22, 1986).
2. Mr. J. Niederleitner of the Alberta Forest Service travelled to Heilongjiang to provide training and supervise implementation of forest fire detection equipment under the terms of the $5.7 million CIDA funded five-year Jiagedaqi Model Forest Management Program between China and Canada, initiated in 1984 (May 30-July 18, 1986).
3. Memorandum of Agreement between the Northeast Forestry University, Heilongjiang and the University of Alberta signed in July 1986, by Dr. Myer Horowitz, President of the University of Alberta, initiating practical exchanges of scientists, students, and publications in forestry. Dr. Donald Gerson, Head, Biotechnology Division of the Alberta Research Council, assisted in the negotiations of this agreement while in Heilongjiang to discuss exchanges between the Alberta Research Council and the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences.
4. Dr. Peter Achuff and Dr. James Butler of the University of Alberta Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, and Mr. Roland Maw of Lethbridge Community College went to Heilongjiang. Professors Achuff and Butler discussed specific areas of cooperation and exchange in wildlife and resource conservation as a follow-up to the Heilongjiang-Alberta Forestry Exchange Agreement. Mr. Maw explored possible exchange contacts for Lethbridge Community College as well (August 1986).
5. Visit to Alberta by Mr. Zhang Zhande, President of the Forestry Bureau of Heilongjiang, and a delegation of three, to meet with representatives from Alberta Government departments, the Alberta Research Council, the Alberta Environmental Centre, and the private sector, to discuss the development of a forestry exchange, and possible commercial ventures in forest products and research in edible fungus (October 27-31, 1986).

Agriculture

1986

1. Mr. Bill Anderson, Trade Director (Southeast Asia) and Mr. Dave Wong, Trade Director (China and Hong Kong), of Alberta Agriculture, travelled to Heilongjiang to familiarize Mr. Wong with his territory, and to discuss Alberta involvement in a major range management project at Qiqihar, Heilongjiang (June 28-July 5, 1986).
2. Mr. Dennis Glover, Alberta Agriculture, travelled to Heilongjiang to follow up on the visit by Chinese Agriculture Minister He Kang to Alberta, and to discuss ongoing developments in the Qiqihar range management project (October 1986).
3. Mr. David Wong, Trade Director (China and Hong Kong) of Alberta Agriculture, travelled to Heilongjiang to discuss further Alberta's involvement in the Qiqihar range management project, to visit the Jiamusi State Farm, and to discuss Canada Packers' sale of hides to Harbin Tannery (October 16-30, 1986).
4. A five-member delegation of the Northern Chinese Pasture and Livestock Development Project came to Alberta. This group, funded by the World Bank, studied pasture and livestock development at Olds College for a period of two months, beginning in December 1986.

1987

1. Mr. David Wong, Trade Director (China and Hong Kong), travelled to Heilongjiang to discuss sales of Alberta beef breeding stock and cattle genetics to Heilongjiang, as well as Alberta

involvement in dairy and beef projects in Heilongjiang (March 1987).

2. Members of the Heilongjiang Agricultural Mechanization Institute may visit Alberta in December 1987 to discuss possible sale of Alberta agricultural equipment to Heilongjiang.

APPENDIX B

RECENT AND UPCOMING ACTIVITIES: ALBERTA–HOKKAIDO

Scientific and Technical

1986

1. Sapporo Mayor Takeshi Itagaki was a keynote speaker at the Winter Cities '86 forum in Edmonton (February 15-19, 1986).
2. Dr. Toshi Kaneda, Manager of the Low-Temperature Biology Division of the Alberta Research Council lectured at Hokkaido University (May 1986).z
3. Dr. Morley W. Barrett, Alberta Environmental Centre, Wildlife Specialist, went to Hokkaido to discuss wildlife management and toured Hokkaido wildlife areas investigating possible areas of cooperation (May 27-June 30, 1986).
4. Mr. Al Williamson, Senior Advisor, Technology, Research and Telecommunications, travelled to Hokkaido to investigate possible areas of science and technology exchange with Hokkaido (September 9-11, 1986).
5. A seven-member delegation from the University of Alberta and the private sector visited Hokkaido to participate in the first Winter Urban-Person Mobility Workshop initiating joint research cooperation between the University of Alberta Boreal Institute for Northern Studies and the Hokkaido Northern Regions Centre under the terms of their 1985 agreement (October 20-24, 1986).
6. Mr. Toshio Matsuda and Mr. Hirondo Yamada, from the Hokkaido Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Dr. Ekiji Ryuen, Professor at Dohto University, came to Alberta to meet with city planners in Edmonton and Calgary, and with the University of Alberta and University of Calgary to further develop the joint research project on Winter Urban Mobility between the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies and the Hokkaido Northern Regions Centre (December 3-11, 1986).

1987

1. A 16-member special liaison mission from Hokkaido spent three days in Alberta researching and discussing housing in cold climates (January 25-28, 1987).
2. Dr. Toshi Kaneda, a research fellow at the Alberta Research Council, participated as a gues: lecturer in an international seminar on the topic of "Biotechnology and International Exchanges" held on March 17, 1987, in Sapporo, Hokkaido.
3. Two visiting research scholars from Hokkaido University, Dr. Hiroaki Okada and Dr. Atsuko Okada, are spending two months at the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. They will also give lectures and will visit the Departments of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of Calgary.
4. Mr. K. Broadfoot, Deputy Minister of Technology, Research and Telecommunications travelled to Japan January 26-27, 1987, to investigate opportunities for bringing Japanese investment in high technology to Alberta, and to investigate market potential for Alberta high technology products in Japan.

Medical

1986

1. Dr. Y. Akahonai of the Sapporo Medical College spent two months in Alberta as an exchange scientist at the University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine, under the Alberta-Hokkaido Medical

Exchange Agreement (commencing January 25, 1986).

2. Dr. Phillip Hicks, Medical Physiologist from the University of Calgary Faculty of Medicine, went to the Sapporo Medical College Department of Pharmacology, to present a research seminar under the Alberta-Hokkaido Medical Exchange Agreement (March 1-14, 1986).

3. Dr. Noboru Yamanaka, an ear, nose and throat surgeon from Hokkaido, came to Alberta to work with Dr. Alan Lupin of Edmonton on new surgical techniques, for a period of one year, commencing summer 1986.

4. Dr. Neil Finer, Neonatologist from Edmonton's Royal Alexandra Hospital, spent two weeks at the Sapporo Medical College as a medical exchange scientist (commencing October 1986).

5. Dr. Clarence Guenter, Coordinator, International Exchange Program; Dr. Moe Watanabe, University of Calgary Dean of Medicine; Mr. Alvin Libin, Chairman of the Board of Foothills Hospital, Calgary; and Mr. Ralph Coombs, President of Foothills Hospital, travelled to Hokkaido to discuss new and ongoing areas of medical cooperation, as part of an October 16-30 visit to Japan, Korea, and China.

6. Dr. M. Aoki, Physiologist from Sapporo Medical College, came to the University of Alberta as a visiting exchange professor in the Department of Physiology for a period of two weeks under the Hokkaido-Alberta Medical Exchange Agreement (October 20-November 3, 1986).

7. Dr. Kokichi Kikuchi, President of Sapporo Medical College, and Dr. Kowichi Jimbow of the Medical Exchange Committee, visited Alberta to discuss with their Alberta counterparts terms of the newly extended (to 1989) Hokkaido-Alberta Medical Exchange Agreement (November 17-19, 1986).

1987

1. Visit to Hokkaido by Dr. Eldon Smith, Head of the Department of Medicine at the University of Calgary Foothills Hospital to present lectures in Internal Medicine at the Sapporo Medical College (January 26-February 6, 1987).

2. Dr. Shoichi Tanaka, Obstetrician and Gynecologist from Hokkaido, travelled to the University of Calgary under the Alberta-Hokkaido Medical Exchange Agreement (January 14-March 15, 1987), and to the University of Alberta (March 15-31, 1987).

3. Dr. Kowichi Jimbow of the Sapporo Medical College came to Alberta to continue collaborative research work with Dean Douglas R. Wilson of the University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine (January 18-24, 1987).

4. Dr. Garner King, Chairman and Professor of Medicine at the University of Alberta, visited Sapporo Medical College as a short-term exchange scientist and attended the national meeting of Japanese Circulation Society in Tokyo (March 22-April 4).

5. Dr. Morley Hollenberg, Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Calgary, is presenting lectures in endocrine pharmacology to the Sapporo Medical College, May 10-13, 1987. He will also visit Kyoto University, May 14-16, to present a seminar.

6. Dr. Kowichi Jimbow will attend a dermatology meeting at the University of Calgary on May 2, 1987.

7. Dr. D. Wilson, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, will visit the Sapporo Medical College from May 10-13, 1987 to discuss the future of the Medical Exchange Program between Sapporo Medical College and the University of Alberta.

8. Dr. M.A. Bisby, Associate Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of Calgary, will lecture in neurophysiology, advise on research training programs, and discuss development of an upgraded medical curriculum at the Sapporo Medical College (May 10-13, 1987).

9. Dr. Eldon Shaffer, Head of the Gastroenterology Division of the University of Calgary Foothills Hospital, will travel to Hokkaido as a consultant in liver disease research under the Alberta-Hokkaido Medical Exchange Agreement (April-May 1987).

Municipal

1986

1. A 20-member friendship delegation from the town of Obihiro, Hokkaido, came to Alberta to familiarize themselves with life in this province, and to tour the Rocky Mountains (April 27-30, 1986).
2. Return visit to Lacombe, Alberta, by Mayor Minoru Sugita and a delegation of 15 from Lacombe's sister town of Rikubetsu, Hokkaido (July 4-6, 1986).
3. An 11-member Hokkaido Town and Village Mayor's Association delegation participated in a study tour of Alberta (August 29-September 3, 1986).
4. A delegation from Ashoro, Hokkaido visited Wetaskiwin to discuss a possible municipal twinning (September 5-7, 1986).
5. A 42-member Hokkaido Towns Chambers of Commerce Study Tour delegation toured Alberta (September 9-15, 1986).
6. Mayor Reg Kotch and a delegation from the Town of Stony Plain Alberta travelled to their sister town of Shika-oi, Hokkaido (September 14-20, 1986).
7. A three-member delegation from Kamifurano, Hokkaido, travelled to their sister municipality of Camrose (October 15-26, 1986).
8. A six-member delegation from Okoppe, Hokkaido visited Alberta to investigate a possible twinning with Stettler, Alberta (November 2-9, 1986).

1987

1. Eleven junior high school students and two teachers from Kamikawa, Hokkaido will visit and stay together with the people of Rocky Mountain House, Kamikawa's sister town (July 19-August 2).
2. A 15-person delegation from the Town of Kamikawa (including Mayor Kawamoto) will attend the celebration of the 75th anniversary of Rocky Mountain House and tour the Rocky Mountains from June 28-July 6.
3. Possible twinning between Tokoro, Hokkaido, and Barrhead, Alberta (early 1987).
4. Possible twinning between Drumheller, Alberta, and Churui, Hokkaido. Both municipalities have dinosaur remains which are tourist attractions (early 1987).
5. Possible twinning between Canmore, Alberta, and Higashikawa, Hokkaido (early 1987).
6. Possible twinning between Cochrane, Alberta, and Memanbetsu, Hokkaido (early 1987).

Sports

1986

1. A 12-member delegation of Alberta cross-country skiers and ski jumpers travelled to Hokkaido to participate in competitions under the Alberta-Hokkaido Sports Exchange Program (January 27-February 5, 1986).
2. The Hokkaido Women's Junior College Volleyball Team participated in the first Wild Rose Volleyball Classic Tournament in Alberta. The Hokkaido team was hosted by the Red Deer College Queens, who visited Hokkaido in December 1985 (October 20-27, 1986).
3. An 11-member wrestling team from Hokkaido came to Alberta for competition, under the terms of the Alberta-Hokkaido Sports Exchange Agreement (November 1-10, 1986).
4. A six-member team of ski jumpers from Hokkaido travelled to Alberta to participate in competitions (March 20-30, 1986).

1987

1. Mr. Kazuo Sato and a Hokkaido cross-country ski delegation spent 10 days in Alberta to participate in competitions (January 2-13, 1987).
2. A six-member Hokkaido ski jumping delegation plus two journalists from Hokkaido Shimbun participated in Alberta ski jumping competition which included the Western Canadian Championships (March 20-31, 1987).

3. Return visit of Alberta Wrestling Team to Hokkaido in November, 1987, to participate in competitions.

4. Possible future sports exchanges are being discussed in biathlon, figure skating, luge, and speed skating.

Advanced Education

1986

1. Dr. Charlie Crane, Department of Art History, University of Lethbridge was guest lecturer in Art History at Hokkaigakuen University, Hokkaido, under the University of Lethbridge-Hokkaigakuen Academic Exchange Program (April-July 1986).

2. Dr. Sinh Vinh, University of Alberta Department of History, went to Hokkaido to lecture and do research on Hokkaido history, at Hokkaido University (May 1986).

3. Ten students from the University of Alberta Department of East Asian Language and Literatures travelled to the University of Hokkaido on a language study program (July 28-August 10, 1986).

4. Fifteen students of English as a Second Language from Hokkaigakuen University went to the University of Lethbridge for a six-week language program, from August 3-September 3, 1986. Lethbridge University will reciprocate this visit in May 1987, sending fifteen Japanese language students to Hokkaigakuen for a five-week period.

5. Dr. Ron Micetish, University of Alberta Faculty of Pharmacy, travelled to the Sapporo Medical College, and the University of Hokkaido Pharmacy Faculty to follow up on existing and possible future linkage in pharmaceutical areas (August 3-6, 1986).

6. Dr. M. Kasai, Professor of Economics at Hokkaigakuen University, came to Alberta as guest lecturer for five months at the University of Lethbridge, commencing September 1986.

7. Dr. Marv Sundstrom, University of Lethbridge, Department of Geography, went to Hokkaido as guest lecturer at Hokkaigakuen University under the academic exchange program between the two universities (September-December 1986).

8. Ms. Mari Nakamura, graduate student in Rural Economy at the University of Alberta, attended Hokkaido University for one year, researching structural changes in Japanese agriculture (September 1986).

9. Dr. Leslie Green, University of Alberta Department of Political Science, lectured in international law at Hokkaido University, to discuss possible student and faculty exchanges in international law between the University of Alberta and the University of Hokkaido (September 3-10, 1986).

10. Mr. Norio Ishii, International Affairs Office, Hokkaido University, visited Alberta to discuss possible student and faculty exchanges with the University of Alberta (September 9-10, 1986).

11. Alberta Deputy Premier and Minister of Advanced Education, David Russell, went to Hokkaido to discuss and renew ongoing exchanges with Hokkaido officials (October 21-November 5, 1986).

1987

1. Ms. Misae Nobuta, recipient of an Alberta Minister of Advanced Education Scholarship, arrived in Alberta on November 16, 1986, to commence graduate studies in Political Science at the University of Alberta (January 1987).

2. Mr. Noboru Yonemitsu, recipient of an Alberta Minister of Advanced Education Scholarship, arrived in Alberta on December 15, 1986, to commence graduate studies in Civil Engineering at the University of Alberta (January 1987).

3. Dr. H. Kitajima, Department of Electrical Engineering, Hokkaido University, was a visiting professor at the University of Alberta Department of Electrical Engineering (January 26 to April 25, 1987).

4. Mr. B. Hall from the University of Alberta Department of Social Welfare is a visiting professor at Dohto University in Hokkaido (April 15 to June 12, 1987).

5. Dr. R.G. Holmberg, Sciences Division, Athabasca University, will conduct laboratory research at Hokkaido University for 10 days in the summer of 1987.

6. Mr. Kazuhisa Chikita, Hokkaido University, will study geology and geophysics at the University of Calgary for three to four months beginning in May 1987.

7. Fujio Tsuchiya, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, will study civil engineering at the University of Alberta for eight months beginning in the summer of 1987.

8. Seitaro Fukushima, Muroran Institute, will attend the University of Alberta for the 1987 academic year.

9. Kaoru Endo, Otaru University, will attend the University of Alberta for the 1987 academic year.

10. Possible student exchange between the University of Lethbridge and Hokkaigakuen University (summer 1987).

Culture

1986

1. A five-member ice sculpting team from Hokkaido participated in Edmonton's "Snowflake Fantasy" Winter Carnival (February 14-20, 1986).

2. A group of 15 Ainu school children and their teacher from Hokkaido visited Alberta and held discussions with Alberta's Sucker Creek Indian Band (May 4-8, 1986).

3. The Robertson Wesley Bell Ringers performing arts group went to Hokkaido (August 7-12, 1986).

4. The Hokkaido Children's Art Exhibit, including 50 pieces of art, was displayed at the Profiles Art Gallery in St. Albert, and at schools in the North Cooking Lake area (November 12-30, 1986).

1987

1. Mr. Helmut Brauss, pianist and professor of music, will conduct master classes and give concerts at the Sapporo Ohtani Junior College, Hokkaido, in June 1987, and initiate an exchange of professional musicians.

2. Possible exhibition of the "Creative Traditions" Indian craft exhibition from Alberta in Hokkaido (summer 1987).

Agriculture

1986

1. Seven dairy exchangees from Hokkaido to Alberta under the Hokkaido-Alberta Dairy Exchange agreement will spend one year on Alberta dairy farms engaged in practical experience (April 1986). Two trainees from Alberta are visiting Hokkaido for one year as well (commencing in September 1986).

Education

1986

1. Strome Elementary School (Strome, Alberta) twinned with Nozuka Elementary School (Nozuka, Hokkaido) (May 1986).

2. Visit to Hokkaido by Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Smith, Alberta English as a Second Language teachers, to teach English and lecture on Alberta in the town of Shintoku for a period of one year, commencing in August 1986, at the invitation of Shintoku Town.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Akira Sasaki, Japanese language teachers from Hokkaido visited Alberta to teach Japanese language and culture in the separate and public school systems in Alberta for a period of one year, commencing in September 1986. Mr. Sasaki's visit is courtesy of the Hokkaido Government, as announced by Governor Takahiro Yokomichi during his September 1985 mission to Alberta.

4. Commencement of twinning relationship between the Early Childhood Services Class of Lethbridge's Senator Buchanan School and the Aiseigakuen Shizunai Yochien Kindergarten in Shizunai, Hokkaido (October 1986).

5. Seven students of Kamifurano School travelled to their sister school, Jasper Place Composite High School (November 16-20, 1986).

6. Twinning of Jasper Elementary School and Okuriyama Elementary School. Both schools are in close proximity to ski areas, a common point of interest and a factor in this twinning (October 1986).

Commercial

1986

1. In January, Premier Meats, a Calgary beef producer, sold 3 tonnes of Alberta beef to Hokkaido in a deal worth $300,000, marking the first sale of Alberta beef ever to Hokkaido. Ongoing sales since then have brought the present total to 11 tonnes.

2. The first meeting of the Hokkaido-Alberta Commercial Interaction Committee, investigating opportunities for commercial activity between the two provinces, was held in Sapporo, Hokkaido, September 17-19, 1986. Both sides were represented by two government and two private sector representatives. Representatives from both sides agreed to expand commercial/economic relations in areas such as processed food, machinery, high technology, cold-region technology, tourism, and research and development, among others.

3. Mr. Shigeru Suzuki, President of the Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, called on Premier Getty and Provincial Treasurer Johnston and met with officials of the Bank of Alberta. (Takushoku Bank owns a 10 per cent controlling interest in the Bank of Alberta) (August 18-23, 1986).

4. Alberta beef was successfully promoted at a Canada food fair held in Sapporo's Alpha Hotel and Camellia Corner Restaurant (October 1986).

5. Subsequent to an initial order for 110,000 tonnes of thermal coal from Luscar Coal to the Hokkaido Electric Co. Ltd., a further order was received in October 1986 (of undisclosed value).

1987

1. Mr. Masumoto, representative of K.K. Kimura Co. Ltd., and Mr. Otobe, representative of the Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd./Bank of Alberta, were in Alberta on January 27-28 to visit building materials companies in Edmonton and Calgary and to meet with Alberta Economic Development and Trade to discuss possible investment in this area.

2. Hokkaido Electric Power Representatives met with Luscar Coal Ltd. in Edmonton to sign a contract for the sale of Alberta coal to Hokkaido.

Tourism, People to People

1986

1. A 75-member friendship delegation from Hokkaido led by Former Hokkaido Governor Naohiro Dogakinai, and including representatives from Northern Regions Centre and the Hokkaido Shimbun Newspaper travelled to Alberta.

2. The two winners of Hokkaido's Northern Regions Centre contest toured Alberta for eight days in June 1986.

3. A group of 30 Hokkaido youth, from the Hokkaido Youth and Women's International Exchange Centre, visited on a study tour of Canada and the U.S. (August 20-27, 1986).

4. The two winners of the All-Hokkaido Junior High School English Recitation Contest and their teacher spent Christmas with Alberta families (December 23-27, 1986) in Alberta.

1987

1. Eleven junior high school teachers from Sapporo toured school facilities in Banff (January 6-8, 1987).

2. In June and October, Mrs. L. Salloum of Alberta's Public Affairs Bureau will lead a non-government friendship mission involving 35-40 Albertans to Hokkaido.

Government

1986

1. Signing of a formal twinning agreement between Hokkaido and Heilongjiang on June 15, 1986, in Sapporo, Hokkaido.
2. Mrs. Laverna Salloum, Public Affairs Bureau, visited Hokkaido to liaise with Hokkaido government and municipalities regarding upcoming missions.
3. Dr. Morris Maduro, Director, Asia/Pacific, Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, went to Hokkaido to discuss with officials of Hokkaido Government the overall Alberta-Hokkaido Special Relationship programs (present and future), and speak to various institutions across Hokkaido on Alberta and Alberta-Hokkaido relations (July 15-August 20, 1986).
4. A four-member Hokkaido Government study mission travelled to Alberta to study how communities cope with international relations (September 26-30, 1986).
5. Mr. Akira Tamura, Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan in Ottawa, and Hokkaido Representative to the Embassy, came to Alberta to receive a general briefing on Federal-Provincial relations (December 11, 1986).

1987

1. Formal bilateral consultations between Hokkaido and Alberta were held in Edmonton on February 17-19, 1987. The first trilateral consultations between Alberta, Heilongjiang, and Hokkaido also took place at that time. Trilateral cooperation will commence in areas such as biotechnology, medicine, sports, and forestry during 1987.

APPENDIX C

RECENT AND UPCOMING ACTIVITIES: ALBERTA–KANGWON

Medical

1986

1. Visit to Hallym University Medical College, Kangwon, by two University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine physicians, Dr. W. Yakimets (general surgery) and Dr. R. Rossall (cardiology) for a ten-day period to lecture and give demonstrations in their fields (March 2-12, 1986).
2. Visit to Hallym University Medical College, Kangwon by Dr. Bruce Challis, Department Head, Department of Family Medicine, Foothills Hospital, Calgary, to present lectures in his field. Dr. Challis visited Kangwon under the Alberta-Kangwon Medical Exchange Agreement and was hosted by the Dean of Hallym Medical College, Dr. Dal Sun Han (April 14-18, 1986).
3. Dr. Jung Sik Park of Hallym University Medical College went to Alberta to engage in practical research in nephrology and renal dialysis at the University of Alberta for a period of one year. Dr. Park's visit is under the University of Alberta-Hallym University Medical College Medical Exchange Program (commencing July 1986).
4. Dr. Clarence Guenter, Coordinator, International Exchange Program; Dr. Moe Watanabe, Dean of Medicine, University of Calgary; Mr. Alvin Libin, Chairman of the Board of Calgary Foothills Hospital; and Mr. Ralph Coombs, President of Foothills Hospital, travelled to Kangwon to discuss new and ongoing areas of medical exchange, as part of an October 16-30 visit to Korea, Japan, and China.

Advanced Education

1986

1. Ms. Virginia Sauve, Coordinator of the University of Alberta's Korean Teachers of English Program went to Kangwon to arrange for this year's visit of Korean teachers to Alberta (April 23-early May, 1986).
2. Five diploma students of English as a Second Language (ESL) from the University of Alberta travelled to Kangwon as guest lecturers, giving them practical experience and exposing Kangwon English professors to native English speakers (May-June 1986). These students were accompanied by Dr. James Patrie, University of Alberta Department of Elementary Education and their advisor, who was in Kangwon for a period of two weeks to do mid-term evaluations and discuss further ESL program developments.
3. Twenty Korean teachers of English came to the University of Alberta to upgrade their English teaching skills for a six-week period (July-August 1986).

1987

1. Dr. Ji Won Yoon, Professor of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, University of Calgary, will be lecturing at Hallym University for two weeks in April as part of the exchange program.
2. Dr. I.C. Taylor, Athabasca University, will present lectures on Canadian studies at Yonsei University (September 1987).
3. Eight University of Alberta Graduate Students in English as a Second Language will travel to Kangwon to teach English as a foreign language (May 2-July 2,1987).

4. Possible affiliation between the University of Calgary Faculty of Engineering and the Kangwon University Faculty of Engineering.

Sports

1986

1. The University of Alberta Tae Kwon Do Club went to Kangwon to participate in competition. While there, the group visited Kangwon to further develop sports and cultural linkages between the University of Alberta and Kangwon National University (May-June 1986).
2. Visit to Alberta in late 1986 by an eight-member delegation from Kangwon to sign the Alberta-Kangwon Sports Exchange Agreement between the two provinces, following up on a formal exchange agreement signed in October 1985.

1987

1. An invitation has been extended to Kangwon to send a flatwater canoe coach to Alberta for a four-week period (July 20-August 20, 1987).
2. Alberta will send two boxing and two wrestling coaches to Kangwon in October 1987 under the Kangwon-Alberta Sports Agreement.

1988

1. Kangwon will send one alpine ski coach to Alberta in January 1988 under the Kangwon-Alberta Sports Agreement.

Education

1987

1. Possible exchange of one or two students from Harry Ainlay Composite High School in Edmonton with their twin school, Kangrung Senior Boys' High School in Kangwon. This proposed exchange, part of the International Lions Club Youth Exchange program, would take place during the latter part of July and August 1987, for a period of six weeks.
2. Possible exchanges of student art between twinned schools in Alberta and Kangwon.
3. Possible teaching exchange to Kangwon by Alberta English-as-a-Second-Language teachers for one year periods.
4. Possible additional school twinnings.

Agriculture

1986

1. Ongoing sales of Alberta rye grass forage seeds. The Kangwon government has been instrumental in encouraging the Korean National Livestock Cooperative Association to purchase this Alberta agricultural product.

1987

1. Possible development of a joint-venture livestock and animal feed project in Alberta, utilizing Alberta and Kangwon capital and labour to develop the most economically feasible product (livestock, meat, etc.) for export to international markets.
2. Possible development of a joint venture experimental dairy farm in Alberta, employing Korean farmers who will train in raising cattle in a cold weather environment.

Forestry

1986

1. Alberta sent Kangwon hardwood tree seeds for use in experimental forestry stations (white birch, larch) (December 1986).

1987

1. A reciprocal exchange of trees between Alberta and Kangwon will occur during 1987. The trees

are to be planted in small plots, creating an "Alberta Park" and "Kangwon Park". The resulting evaluation of performance of trees in these plots would yield valuable data for the forestry industries in each province.

Scientific and Technical

1987

1. Possible initiation of a science and technology exchange program between Alberta and Kangwon. Kangwon is presently reviewing Alberta's proposal.

Commercial

1987

1. Two or three economic missions from Alberta are slated to visit Korea in 1987. They may also visit Kangwon.

Tourism

1987

1. Possible long-term exchange of tourism officers to study tourism development.
2. Kangwon is actively supporting negotiations for direct Korea-Canada airline connections.

Culture

1987

1. Possible cultural tours to Kangwon by Alberta visual and performing arts groups (theatre, symphony, art and museum exhibits).

Government and Political

1986

1. Mr. Sohn Joo-Yong, Director General of Planning and Management, Kangwon Provincial Government, and a delegation of seven, came to Alberta to participate in formal biannual consultations on the Kangwon-Alberta special relationship (November 22-28, 1986).

HEILONGJIANG–ALBERTA: A Comparison

	Heilongjiang	Alberta
Area	**469,000 km²**. It is the sixth largest of China's 21 provinces.	**661,000 km²**. (6.6 per cent of total Canadian land area including 16,796 km² of inland water.) Alberta is one-third larger than Heilongjiang.
Location	**Heilongjiang is located in northeastern China**, bordering the Soviet Union for 1900 kilometres on the north and east, Jilin Province on the south, and Inner Mongolia on the west.	**Located in Western Canada** and shares its western border with British Columbia, its eastern border with Saskatchewan, and its southern border with the United States (state of Montana).
Topography	Heilongjiang is characterized by rolling plains and grasslands, extensive tracts of arable land, and vast forested mountains. Two-thirds of the province is mountainous and one-half is heavily forested. Similar to Alberta, Heilongjiang has many thousand square kilometres in the north still to be claimed for agriculture.	Alberta consists of four regions: the dry, treeless prairie region of southeastern Alberta; the parkland region found predominantly in central Alberta (varies between the flatland of old lake bottoms and rolling landscape with numerous lakes and depressions); the boreal forest region covering the northern half of the province (extensive rivers and lakes); and the Rocky Mountain region west of the plains and bordering British Columbia.
Climate	Due to its location, Heilongjiang's climate is similar to other northern provinces such as Alberta and Hokkaido. The climate is described as severe continental with low humidity in all seasons. Mean January: –19.4°C (Harbin) Mean July: 22.8°C (Harbin) Average annual precipitation: 52.3 cm	Alberta's climate is characterized by considerable change in temperature between regions and seasons and is moderated by low humidity. Alberta is Canada's sunniest province. Air from the Rocky Mountains often brings warm, dry *chinook* winds to southwestern Alberta. Mean January: –14.7°C (Edmonton) Mean July: 17.5°C (Edmonton) Average annual precipitation: 51 cm

	HEILONGJIANG	ALBERTA
Population	**33.1 million** (1983) Density: 70 persons per km². Heilongjiang's population is 15 times larger than Alberta's.	**2.3 million** (1984) Density: 3.5 persons per km² (1981)
Major Cities	**Harbin (provincial capital)** **2,560,000** (1983) Qiqihar – 1,232,000 (1983) Yichun – 800,000 (1983) Jixi – 790,000 (1983) Daqing – 620,000 (1983)	**Edmonton (provincial capital)** **625,000** (1985) Calgary – 625,000 (1985) Lethbridge – 59,900 (1985) Red Deer – 52,600 (1985)
Ethnicity	**China is a unified multi-national country with approximately 56 different nationalities.** In Heilongjiang, the majority of the population is Han, with significant minorities of Hui, Manchu, Mongol, and Korean.	**Albertans have a variety of ethnic origins.** The ethnic Chinese population in Alberta is 36,770 (1981).
History	Formerly known as Manchuria, Heilongjiang remained until the 19th century an undeveloped steppe and forest region. Between 1900 and the present the province has been occupied by Russia (twice) and Japan. In recent years there has been considerable reduction of the tensions with the Soviet Union which developed in the 1960s in border areas.	In 1882, Alberta was established as a district of the Northwest Territories. At that time, the Northwest Territory was the region of Canada extending west from the present day province of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains. Early settlement of the Northwest Territory was based on fur trading, ranching, and crop farming. With the building of the railroad across Canada in 1883, Alberta experienced a settlement boom. Great immigration from Eastern Canada, United States and Europe occurred. To meet the needs of this steady influx of pioneers, Alberta became a province in 1905. Oil, gas, coal, and timber resources have led to further population growth with steadily increasing urbanization and industrialization.
Economy and Industry	**Primary Industries** a) Agriculture – Heilongjiang plays a major role in China's livestock development and is first in terms of cultivated land in China. Also, increasing pastureland herds and an influx of foreign technology are aiding in making Heilongjiang a significant dairy producer in the foreseeable future. - main crops are wheat, sugar beets, soy beans and dairy cattle, hogs and sheep.	a) Agriculture – an industry of major importance to both Alberta and Canada. Alberta's share of Canada's total farm cash receipts is $3.8 billion (1982). Alberta produces approximately 20 per cent of the nation's food. - main crops are wheat, canola, barley, potatoes, vegetables, oats, and sugar beets. - major livestock includes cattle, hogs, and poultry

HEILONGJIANG	ALBERTA
b) Forestry – Heilongjiang produces 70 per cent of China's lumber (the foremost forest products producer in China).	b) Forestry – 349,000 km^2 or 53 per cent of Alberta is covered by forest. 234,000 km^2 or 35 per cent of this is potentially productive forest land. Forestry is not a fully exploited industry in Alberta.
c) Energy – Heilongjiang is the principal oil-producing region in the People's Republic of China. The oilfields of Daqing account for 54 per cent of China's total output and 80–90 per cent of crude oil exports (1985). - oil: 50 million metric tonnes - coal: 300 million metric tonnes (7 per cent of China's total) - natural gas – there is a great potential due to the large reserves; however, it is not yet targeted as an area for development.	c) Energy – Alberta is the foremost energy resource province in Canada. At $27.3 billion, Alberta ranks first (60 per cent) in Canada's value of mineral production (1985). - natural gas – 99.1 billion m^3 - oil – 75.6 million m^3 - electricity – 30,517 GW.H - coal – 27.7 million metric tonnes - sulphur – 5.4 million metric tonnes
Secondary Industries Manufacturing – predominantly heavy industry. Heavy industry includes China's largest factory of heavy electrical generating equipment and the manufacturer of China's first commercial aircraft designed for export. There is also concentration on manufacturing of building supplies and paper goods from the large forest reserves.	Manufacturing – most manufacturing in Alberta is either to process local raw materials or engage in custom manufacture and fabrication for the resource development and construction sectors. The estimated value of shipments in all manufacturing industries in Alberta was $16.1 billion, or 7 per cent of total Canadian shipments. Construction – Alberta's value of construction work is $11.8 billion, or 18 per cent of the Canadian total (1985).
Tertiary Industries Transportation – both transportation and communication are priorized for modernization, as present systems are very basic. Retail – in recent years retail trade has been increasing in double-digit figures.	Transportation. Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway lines provide access east and west for Alberta's natural resources, agricultural, and manufactured products to international markets. Alberta also has over 100,000 km of pipelines to carry oil and gas to internal and external markets. Alberta's two largest urban centres, Calgary and Edmonton, each have international airports. The province also has an extensive system of modern highways which facilitate the movement of people and products.
Employment Statistics Heilongjiang has 6.1 per cent of the national labor force, amounting to 692,000 workers, over 200,000 of which are female.	The total labor force in Alberta is 1,249,000 people (1985). The participation rate is 71.9 per cent (the highest in Canada).

HEILONGJIANG

ALBERTA

Political Structure

The People's Republic of China is a unitary state with the Communist Party holding power. Long-standing members of the Party characterize high-ranking leadership.

The Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, headed by the governor, represents the executive branch of government and is responsible to the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress, which has the power to legislate matters of local concern in line with the policies of the National People's Congress in Beijing.

Provincial government organs which have no constitutionally mandated powers are: the Heilongjiang Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Branch of the Communist Party of China; and the Advisory Committee of the Heilongjiang Branch of the Communist Party of China.

There is a governor and several vice-governors, who are nominated by the communist party and confirmed by the People's Congress. The communist party sets the main lines of policy and is headed by the Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee. The governor is normally also a vice-secretary of the Provincial Party committee. Both the governor and the Party secretary are responsible for carrying out the policies set in Beijing, but there is currently considerable autonomy in the economy and trade.

Unlike provinces in Canada, Heilongjiang does not directly control issues such as its natural resources.

Presently, the Governor of Heilongjiang is Mr. Hou Jie. He has held this position since May 1985. The current secretary of the Provincial Communist Party Committee is Sun Weiben, who acceded to this post in the fall of 1985.

Follows the traditions of British parliamentary democracy. Legislative authority rests with a legislative assembly consisting of 83 elected representatives and a Lieutenant Governor, the Queen's representative in Alberta.

The executive consists of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a body composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier, and the cabinet. The Premier and his cabinet ministers are all elected Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and are responsible to the assembly. MLAs are individually elected.

In Canada, provincial governments have legislative authority over various governmental issues such as education and natural resources.

For more information on Alberta's special relationships in the Asia-Pacific region, contact:
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HOKKAIDO–ALBERTA: A Comparison

	Hokkaido	Alberta
Area	**83,514 km²**. This includes the 4,996 km² area of the Northern Territories, which are currently occupied by the Soviet Union. Length of Coastline: 7,734 km. Hokkaido accounts for 22.1 per cent of the total land area of Japan and is the largest of Japan's 47 prefectures.	**661,000 km²**. (6.6 per cent of total Canadian land area including 16,796 km² of inland water.) Alberta is approximately 8 times the size of Hokkaido.
Location	**Hokkaido is located off the east coast of the Asian Continent.** It is separated from the main island of Honshu by the Tsugaru Strait, faces the Sea of Japan to the West, the Pacific Ocean to the south, and the Okhotsk Sea to the northeast.	**Located in Western Canada** and shares its western border with British Columbia, its eastern border with Saskatchewan, and its southern border with the United States (state of Montana).
Topography	In central Hokkaido lie the Ishikari Mountains which contain Mt. Asahi-Dake, the highest peak on the island. There are two volcanic zones: the Nasu Volcanic Zone which extends north from Honshu towards the southern part of Hokkaido; and the Chishima Volcanic Zone, cutting into the Ishikari Mountains.	Alberta consists of four regions: the dry, treeless prairie region of southeastern Alberta; the parkland region found predominantly in central Alberta (varies between the flatland of old lake bottoms and rolling landscape with numerous lakes and depressions); the boreal forest region covering the northern half of the province (extensive rivers and lakes); and the Rocky Mountain region west of the plains and bordering British Columbia.
Climate	Ocean currents maintain low temperatures along the coastal areas bordering the Pacific Ocean and the Okhotsk Sea. Ocean currents along the coast of the Sea of Japan maintain higher temperatures. Average annual temperature: 5 to 9°C Highest temperature: 35.4°C (Ashoro) Lowest temperature: –34.7°C (Shimikappu-Chuo) Average annual precipitation: 100 cm	Alberta's climate is characterized by considerable change in temperature between regions and seasons and is moderated by low humidity. Alberta is Canada's sunniest province. Air from the Rocky Mountains often brings warm, dry *chinook* winds to southwestern Alberta. Mean January: –14.7°C (Edmonton) Mean July: 17.5°C (Edmonton) Average annual precipitation: 51 cm

	HOKKAIDO	ALBERTA
Population	**5.6 million** (1982) Density: 71.7 persons per km² (1982)	**2.3 million** (1984) Density: 3.5 persons per km² (1981)
Major Cities	**Sapporo (prefectural capital)** **1,401,757** (1984) Asahikawa – 353,000 (1984) Hakodate – 320,000 (1984) Kushiro – 215,000 (1980) Otaru – 181,000 (1980) Obihiro – 154,000 (1980) Tomakomai – 150,000 (1980) Kitami – 103,000 (1980)	**Edmonton (provincial capital)** **625,000** (1985) Calgary – 625,000 (1985) Lethbridge – 59,900 (1985) Red Deer – 52,600 (1985)
Ethnicity	**The Japanese are regarded as a single ethnic group**, except for the Ainu, an indigenous Caucasoid people who survive in limited numbers in Hokkaido.	**Albertans have a variety of ethnic origins**. The ethnic Japanese population in Alberta is 5,230 (1981).
History	In 1868 the Japanese Government decided it was necessary to develop its northern islands, and a local government was established in Hokkaido. Until then, Hokkaido was a frontier district with few people, living simple lives, mainly by fishing and hunting. The combination of using foreigners to assist with agriculture and land development, well-planned national policies, a certain amount of autonomy from the central government, and the incessant efforts of the people of Hokkaido, resulted in continual progress and an increased standard of living for Hokkaido.	In 1882, Alberta was established as a district of the Northwest Territories. At that time, the Northwest Territory was the region of Canada extending west from the present day province of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains. Early settlement of the Northwest Territory was based on fur trading, ranching, and crop farming. With the building of the railroad across Canada in 1883, Alberta experienced a settlement boom. Great immigration from Eastern Canada, United States and Europe occurred. To meet the needs of this steady influx of pioneers, Alberta became a province in 1905. Oil, gas, coal, and timber resources have led to further population growth with steadily increasing urbanization and industrialization.
Economy and Industry	**Primary Industries** a) Agriculture – Hokkaido is a major food supplier for Japan. The value of the provincial agriculture output for 1984 reached 1.8 trillion yen ($7.7 billion U.S.). - Main crops are sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, beans, and rice. - Major livestock includes dairy and beef cattle.	a) Agriculture – an industry of major importance to both Alberta and Canada. Alberta's share of Canada's total farm cash receipts is $3.8 billion (1982). - Main crops are wheat, canola, barley, potatoes, vegetables, oats, and sugar beets. - Major livestock includes cattle, hogs, and poultry.

HOKKAIDO

b) Forestry – forestry stands in Hokkaido are 21 per cent of national total. The gross value of forestry production is 128.8 billion yen (1982) ($644 million U.S.). Recently production has been decreasing because of diminishing utilization and falling prices.

c) Fisheries – the value of Hokkaido fishery production is 397.8 billion yen (1984) ($1.7 billion U.S.). At 14.5 per cent the province holds the greatest share of the total Japanese fishing industry. However, since the 200 mile fishery zones were announced, fishery operations in the northern Pacific have been severely limited and the industry is undergoing hardship.

d) Energy – Hokkaido produced 16.4 million metric tonnes of coal in 1985. Coal is Hokkaido's major energy source. Other resources include hydraulic and geothermal energy and some natural gas.

Secondary Industries

a) Manufacturing – the major manufacturing industries are those that utilize the ample natural resources on the island, e.g., steel manufacturing, foodstuffs, lumber and lumber production, pulp and paper production, and ceramic and earthenware production. In recent years, improvement of roads and ports has accelerated the introduction of additional industries such as oil refineries and electric parts. Other manufacturing industries include computer software, clothing, and handicrafts. In 1984, Hokkaido accounted for 1.6 per cent of Japan's total manufacturing net production.

b) Construction – Hokkaido has shown an annual growth ratio exceeding the national average each year since 1980.

ALBERTA

b) Forestry – 349,000 km^2 or 53 per cent of Alberta is covered by forest. 234,000 km^2 or 35 per cent of this is potentially productive forest land. Forestry is not a fully exploited industry in Alberta.

c) Fisheries – although Alberta has over 150 lakes in which commercial fishing is permitted, only about 90 are fished during a given year. Although the value of fisheries production is minimal (approximately $3 million annually), the industry is an important source of income for several remote communities in northern Alberta.

d) Energy – Alberta is the foremost energy resource province in Canada. At $27.3 billion, Alberta ranks first (60 per cent) in Canada's value of mineral production (1985).

- natural gas – 99.1 billion m^3
- oil –75.6 million m^3
- electricity – 30,517 GW.H
- coal – 27.7 million metric tonnes
- sulphur – 5.4 million metric tonnes

a) Manufacturing – most manufacturing in Alberta is either to process local raw materials or engage in custom manufacture and fabrication for the resource development and construction sectors. The estimated value of shipments in all manufacturing industries in Alberta was $16.1 billion, or 7 per cent of total Canadian shipments.

b) Construction – Alberta's value of construction work is $11.8 billion, or 18 per cent of the Canadian total (1985).

	HOKKAIDO	ALBERTA
	Tertiary Industries a) Tourism – Hokkaido, known for its natural beauty, attracts many tourists both from Japan and abroad. Major attractions include the annual Sapporo Snow Festival, with its large displays of carved snow sculptures, and the Summer Festival in Sapporo's Odori Park.	a) Tourism is also an important industry for Alberta. Annual revenues are in the order of $2 billion. The industry employs about 80,000 Albertans.
	b) Transportation – despite the difficulties of the terrain, rail transport (mainly passenger) is highly developed. The world's longest tunnel links Honshu, the main island, to Hokkaido. Hokkaido has one international airport, at Chitose.	b) Transportation. Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway lines provide access east and west for Alberta's natural resources, agricultural, and manufactured products to international markets. Alberta also has over 100,000 km of pipelines to carry oil and gas to internal and external markets. Alberta's two largest urban centres, Calgary and Edmonton, each have international airports. The province also has an extensive system of modern highways which facilitate the movement of people and products.
	Employment Statistics The total labor force in Hokkaido is 2,598,312 people (1980). There is presently a shift in the labor force away from primary industries into secondary and tertiary industries.	The total labor force in Alberta is 1,249,000 people (1985). The participation rate is 71.9 per cent (the highest in Canada).
Political Structure	Japanese political structure differs from Canada's in several ways. Consensus decision-making is the key element as contrasted with charismatic individual leadership in Canada. The Prime Minister is indirectly elected by the rank and file of the government party. The prefectures directly elect their governor every four years; the governor is elected to that position regardless of the standing of his supporters in the prefectural assembly. Presently, the Governor of Hokkaido is Takahiro Yokomichi. He was elected in April 1983. Yokomichi ran as an independent candidate; however, he was strongly supported by the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) as a result of strong historical family ties to the JSP.	Follows the traditions of British parliamentary democracy. Legislative authority rests with a legislative assembly consisting of 83 elected representatives and a Lieutenant Governor, the Queen's representative in Alberta. The executive consists of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a body composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier, and the cabinet. The Premier and his cabinet ministers are all elected Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and are responsible to the assembly. MLAs are individually elected. **For more information on Alberta's special relationships in the Asia-Pacific region, contact:** **Markus Lemke** **Coordinator: Asia-Alberta Exchange** **Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs** **(403) 427-6543**

KANGWON–ALBERTA: A Comparison

	Kangwon	Alberta
Area	**16,894 km²**. (17 per cent of total South Korean land area and approximately 1.5 times larger than Jasper National Park.)	**661,000 km²**. (6.6 per cent of total Canadian land area including 16,796 km² of inland water.)
Location	**Kangwon is located on the east central coast of the Korean Peninsula**. It shares 145 km of truce line border with North Korea and occupies 212 km of the Sea of Japan coastline.	**Located in Western Canada** and shares its western border with British Columbia, its eastern border with Saskatchewan, and its southern border with the United States (state of Montana).
Topography	Eighty-three per cent of Kangwon's land area consists of partially forested mountain ranges; nine per cent is cultivated plains along the coast.	Alberta consists of four regions: the dry, treeless prairie region of southeastern Alberta; the parkland region found predominantly in central Alberta (varies between the flatland of old lake bottoms and rolling landscape with numerous lakes and depressions); the boreal forest region covering the northern half of the province (extensive rivers and lakes); and the Rocky Mountain region west of the plains and bordering British Columbia.
Climate	Kangwon's climate is subject to great variation depending on the region. Eastern coastal areas are favoured by relatively mild climate; the western inland area is marked by continental weather patterns. Average annual temperature: east 11°C, west 13.1°C Highest temperature: east 35.5°C, west 34.7°C Lowest temperature: east –17.0°C, west –11.6°C Average annual precipitation: east 93 cm, west 105 cm	Alberta's climate is characterized by considerable change in temperature between regions and seasons and is moderated by low humidity. Alberta is Canada's sunniest province. Air from the Rocky Mountains often brings warm, dry *chinook* winds to southwestern Alberta. Mean January: –14.7°C (Edmonton) Mean July: 17.5°C (Edmonton) Average annual precipitation: 51 cm

	KANGWON	ALBERTA
Population	**1.73 million** (1985) Density: 102 persons per km^2	**2.3 million** (1984) Density: 3.5 persons per km^2 (1981)
Major Cities	**Chunchon (provincial capital)** **162,373** (1982) Wonju – 142,421 (1982) Kangnung – 123,159 (1982) Donghae – 101,746 (1982) Taeback – 115,008 (1982) Sokcho – 69,248 (1982)	**Edmonton (provincial capital)** **625,000** (1985) Calgary – 625,000 (1985) Lethbridge – 59,900 (1985) Red Deer – 52,600 (1985)
Ethnicity	**The Koreans are racially and linguistically homogeneous** with the exception of a small Chinese community.	**Albertans have a variety of ethnic origins**. The ethnic Korean population in Alberta is 2,830 (1981 census).
Economy and Industry	**Primary Industries** This represents 19.8 per cent of the total economy and industry.	
	a) Agriculture – of the nine provinces of South Korea, Kangwon ranks first in production of potatoes and corn. It also plays an important role as an Alpine vegetable supply base. - main crops are vegetables, rice, cereals, potatoes, beans and fruit.	a) Agriculture – an industry of major importance to both Alberta and Canada. Alberta's share of Canada's total farm cash receipts is $3.8 billion (1982). Alberta produces approximately 20 per cent of the nation's food. - main crops are wheat, canola, barley, potatoes, vegetables, oats, and sugar beets. - major livestock includes cattle, hogs, and poultry
	b) Fisheries – fishing is also an important industry for Kangwon. Main products include Alaska pollack, cuttlefish, and saury.	b) Fisheries – although Alberta has over 150 lakes in which commercial fishing is permitted, only about 90 are fished during a given year. Although the value of fisheries production is minimal (approximately $3 million annually), the industry is an important source of income for several remote communities in northern Alberta.
	c) There are 1.4 million hectares of forestry land in Kangwon. This results in 59,543,733 m^3 of total merchantable volume of timber.	c) Forestry – 349,000 km^2 or 53 per cent of Alberta is covered by forest. 234,000 km^2 or 35 per cent of this is potentially productive forest land. Forestry is not a fully exploited industry in Alberta.

KANGWON

d) Energy – Kangwon contains 74 per cent of the nation's coal supply. This is important as the Government's long term energy policy is to put more emphasis on coal as an alternative source of energy because of its present dependence on imported petroleum.

- coal: 16.8 million tonnes
- limestone: 21.8 million tonnes
- iron: 403,000 tonnes.

Secondary Industries
This represents 31.9 per cent of the total economy and industry.

Manufacturing – in 1985 the value of manufacturers' shipments reached $170 million. The largest industries include food production, machinery and metal fabricating, and wood production.

Tertiary Industries
This represents 48.3 per cent of the total economy and industry.

a) Tourism – a promising industry for Korea and especially for Kangwon with its abundance of mountains and beaches.

b) Transportation – due to a short history of modern transportation, railway and highway networks were not fully developed until recently. There is now a continual demand for rapid improvement in transportation systems.

ALBERTA

d) Energy – Alberta is the foremost energy resource province in Canada. At $27.3 billion, Alberta ranks first (60 per cent) in Canada's value of mineral production (1985).

- natural gas – 99.1 billion m^3
- oil – 75.6 million m^3
- electricity – 30,517 GW.H
- coal – 27.7 million metric tonnes
- sulphur – 5.4 million metric tonnes

a) Manufacturing – most manufacturing in Alberta is either to process local raw materials or engage in custom manufacture and fabrication for the resource development and construction sectors. The estimated value of shipments in all manufacturing industries in Alberta was $16.1 billion, or 7 per cent of total Canadian shipments.

b) Construction – Alberta's value of construction work is $11.8 billion, or 18 per cent of the Canadian total (1985).

a) Tourism is also an important industry for Alberta. Annual revenues are in the order of $2 billion. The industry employs about 80,000 Albertans.

b) Transportation. Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway lines provide access east and west for Alberta's natural resources, agricultural, and manufactured products to international markets. Alberta also has over 100,000 km of pipelines to carry oil and gas to internal and external markets.

Alberta's two largest urban centres, Calgary and Edmonton, each have international airports. The province also has an extensive system of modern highways which facilitate the movement of people and products.

KANGWON

Political Structure

The Korean political structure differs from the Canadian structure in that it is a Republic with power centralized in a strong executive.

Under the constitution of the Fifth Republic, adopted in October 1980, executive power is held by the president, indirectly elected for one term of seven years by the Presidential Electoral College. The Unicameral National Assembly consists of 276 members elected for four-year terms. A certain percentage of these are chosen by popular vote while the balance are appointed by the president.

The principle of local autonomy is relatively new to Korea. The provincial administrative organization is led by a governor followed by a vice-governor and various bureaus and standing committees. The governor is appointed by the president through the prime minister upon recommendation by the Minister of Home Affairs. There is a possibility, however, that Kangwon will be able to elect its governor and top officials in 1987.

The Advisory Committee on Provincial Affairs, City Planning Committee and other standing consultative bodies in various fields play important roles in meeting and reflecting the requirements and intentions of the people.

ALBERTA

Follows the traditions of British parliamentary democracy. Legislative authority rests with a legislative assembly consisting of 83 elected representatives and a Lieutenant Governor, the Queen's representative in Alberta.

The executive consists of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a body composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier, and the cabinet. The Premier and his cabinet ministers are all elected Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and are responsible to the assembly. MLAs are individually elected.

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